

# The Daily New Mexican

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FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Dos't judge the size of a man's brain by the amount of noise he makes.

The Austrian reichsrath has reopened. So has its monkey and parrot time.

Black Jack has been killed again. It is hoped he will remain dead this time.

A man never knows how mean he is until he runs for office or edits a newspaper in New Mexico.

The two most awkward things known is a crowd of Democrats holding a caucus and a bachelor holding a baby.

President McKinley is the right man in the right place. The people of this country made no mistake in electing him.

From all indications the county seat war in Colfax county between the ambitious towns of Raton and Springer goes merrily on. No bloodshed as yet, however.

Despite fake reports, it may well be assumed that the European powers will let well enough alone and will let this country and Spain settle their differences without interference.

New Mexico troops acquitted themselves nobly during the war of the rebellion. In case of war with Spain, New Mexico troops will again acquit themselves nobly and valorously.

The people of this country will feed the starving Cubans when Spain likes or dislikes it. When the people of this country make up their minds to do a thing, they do it. That's a way they have.

A correspondent asks the query: how long should a man live? Depends mostly on the man himself. There are several men in New Mexico who would do the state a service by slipping off this earthly coil.

True to her threat, Miss Bradley christened the Kentucky with water. Several male Kentuckians got even by bursting a few bottles of old Bourbon against the Kentucky's sides on the occasion. The bourbon was given as a "chaser."

The administration's Cuban policy is well defined and is being consistently and rationally carried out. The policy has been for intervention when the time seemed ripe for such action. It was and is a policy dictated by statesmanship and by humanity and serving the best interests of this great country.

The Infanta Eulalia is doing her level best to give the people of this country a black eye with the crowned heads of Europe. But her work will cut very little ice in that direction. Some of these self-same crowned heads feel rather shaky themselves these days and have to stay right close to home to keep their heads on their shoulders.

The fact that the city of Santa Fe has not had a good system of public schools open for at least nine months each year, has been a great detriment to its prosperity and well doing and still remains so. The tax payers and property owners of this city should get a move on themselves and, for their own good and for their own well being, nominate and elect good and public spirited citizens as members of the city board of education at the coming city election next month. The best citizens in town should be willing to serve on this board and should be proud to serve on it. Good public schools are absolutely necessary for Santa Fe.

A man may be a learned professor at Harvard or Yale or some other university and may know a good deal about Latin and Greek and Hebrew and Sanskrit and Assyrian and Phoenician and the like and still be a good deal of an ass. A case in point: During a recent lecture at Yale university Professor Arthur T. Hadley said:

"It is improbable that the Spaniards blew the Maine up. On the evidence submitted thus far we have no grounds to believe that the vessel was blown up. International law will not allow us to recognize the independence of Cuba. War with Spain would be the result. All the nations would be allied against us. Each nation should mind its own business."

When this learned jack made these statements, he knew nothing of the result of the investigations of the naval court of inquiry, he knew nothing of the attitude of the European powers and he had forgotten, that international law is made by nations and for nations and not nations for international law. An ass is an ass, be he a professor or no.

JAMES A. DAVIS, industrial commissioner of the A. T. & S. F. railway, has informed the Commercial club at Albuquerque, that it is proposed that 10,000 acres of land will be planted in sugar beets, certain capitalists are ready and willing to put up the money for the erection of a large beet sugar factory at Albuquerque. It is understood that the Albuquerque people are at work in the direction indicated. Right here it may be well to remark, that the project of the location of a beet sugar factory near this city is progressing slowly and if, at the proper time, the right sort of aid can be secured from property owners and citizens of this city and valley, it may be a success. It is also proper to remark, that there is plenty of room for a dozen extensive beet sugar factories in New Mexico. Come these must, and come these will, and the communities, that are most enterprising, most attentive and liberal, will secure such a boon.

## English and American Alliance Not Necessary.

Lord Charles Beresford's proposition for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States has created considerable interest and discussion of the matter in the past few days, but the scheme does not meet with much favor in this country. Several United States senators have been interviewed on the subject, and they express themselves as opposed to a formal treaty, looking to the offensive and defensive attitudes of the two countries as to the rest of the world, as involving inconvenient entanglements for this country and as impossible and impracticable.

The reason that many intelligent Americans argue against such a treaty is that it is in a sense unnecessary and superfluous. The two nations are at present abiding by satisfactory agreements, made from time to time in the past, which are sufficient, and behind all diplomatic understandings exists a sentiment, the outgrowth of natural ties, a common history and devotion to common principles, especially of law and government, which binds the country more firmly than would any number of parchment treaties with any possible display of seals and signatures.

If each and all of the United States senators were opposed to any treaty with England, and the British parliament, in both its branches, was absolutely hostile to the United States, this feeling and sentiment of the people of the two countries would remain unaffected. It is based on humanity and common sense.

There always has been in England a class—the limits or extent of which it would be very hard to estimate or define—which may be described as anti-American, or, as the class itself would say, anti-Yankee, and there is and always has been a class in the United States which can never see the British lion without a desire, at least, to give him a tail twist, but neither in this country nor in Great Britain do these hostile classes represent the people, the whole people, who control, and whose voice is final. These minorities make a good deal of noise, but that only illustrates the maxim, "The shallows murmur when the deeps are dumb."

It is becoming the custom to speak of the English-speaking people of the world. It is not only the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States that are considered now, but great empires, beside, covering the larger area of the earth. War between the United States and Great Britain, which simple and thoughtful people talk about sometimes, would wrap the world in flames. Peace between these nations is a guarantee that the greater portion of the land and water of the globe shall know nothing of war's alarms and sufferings. Not only good-hearted and high-principled human beings, but all claiming a modicum of common and ordinary sense, should wish that peace to be perpetual.

## Insurrection to Be Crushed.

The Cuban rebellion is to be ended at once. General Blanco has made his plans to that end, and also for the "stealth and last time" announced that the Cubans will be pacified in short order. The plan is this: A big army from the west of the island and another from the east will march to meet somewhere in the interior, and everything in the shape of insurgent forces will be crushed when the two come together. Surely a plausible plan, and looks like business. The Cuban war is to be wound up instantly, and any and all cause for interference on the part of the United States in Cuban affairs done away with. The question which this aggressive plan naturally raises is: If it can be carried out now, why was it not put into effect three years ago? For that matter, why did not Spain's greatest soldier, Martinez Campos, do it? Why did not Weyler do it? Weyler certainly did all he could in that direction.

Campos took the field in Cuba and sought to find and force a fight with the insurgents. They evaded him, wore out his army in leading them over the meanest country in Cuba, and Campos returned to Havana convinced that no Spanish force could catch and crush the Cuban army. He advocated what Spain would not then consider, a measure of real autonomy. Then he went home and Weyler appeared. Weyler's scheme was a trocha, or a series of trochas, defended lines across the narrow parts of the island, which would separate the two insurgent armies. One after another insurgent force passed through the trocha until it became counted as no more effective than a fence with missing panels. The Spanish forces concentrated in the coast cities, and concentrated all the non-combatant Cuban people, men, women and children they could drive in, within the coast city limits, there to starve to death. As a means of killing off the non-combatants this policy has been a success. Four hundred thousand innocent and

harmless men, women and children have perished under it. But as a war measure it has had not the least effect. From time to time, at a critical stage, the Spanish commanders in Cuba have laid out some great plan to crush the insurgents, all having one and the same purpose—delay on the part of the United States in taking up the Cuban question. Now, on the eve of the rainy season, when Spanish military operations must of necessity be suspended, a new plan is outlined. The trouble with Spanish plans is that they have heretofore been numerous, have all been cocksure things, and have all proven absolutely ineffective, have been flat and complete failures.

General Blanco's new plan promises the same measure of success that attended the efforts of his predecessors, and no more.

## ARIZONA LAND GRANTS.

**Cases Before the United States Supreme Court on Appeal—Attorney Reynolds in Unique Position As Defender of Santa Ana.**

Special Correspondence New Mexican. Washington, March 21, 1898.—The Supreme court of the United States gave its entire attention last week to the following cases, coming up from the court of private claims, and all located in Arizona:

The United States vs. E. B. Coe, the Algodones grant, of about 20,000 acres, made in 1838, by Jose Justo Millo, a state officer of the general treasury, and covers a tract of land at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, where the town of Yuma is located. Before filing the suit the claimants released the townsite. The claimants won in the court below and the United States took an appeal, and contended that the state officer did not have the power to make the grant; that the grant was anti-dated; that claimant had failed to take possession; that there was no record; that at the time the officer attempted to make the grant he was in rebellion against the general government.

Santiago Alinsa vs. United States for the Sonora grant of 13,000 acres, made by an Intendente in 1821, and completed in 1825, in Pima county. This grant was rejected in the court below and was appealed by the claimant. The United States contended that the officer did not have the power to make the grant, and that in 1825, Santa Ana, who was ruling Mexico at that time, declared this and other similar grants void.

United States vs. Malish & Driscoll. This suit is for the Canoa grant of about 60,000 acres. The United States contended that the state had no power to make the grant; that it was not located in accordance with the Gadsden treaty of 1853; and that it was one that fell under the condemnation of Santa Ana. The claimant won in the lower court and the United States took an appeal.

Canon vs. United States. This case is for the Santa Rafael del Valle grant, of 20,000 acres. The United States contends that the state had no power to make the grant, that it was not located according to the Gadsden treaty of 1853; and fell under the condemnation of Santa Ana. The claimant won in the lower court and an appeal taken by the claimant.

John Perrin vs. United States. This suit is for the Babocomari grant, for 130,000 acres, but the plaintiff only asks for 30,000 acres. The contention by the United States is the same as in the case above. This case was rejected in the lower court and an appeal taken by the claimant.

William Fapon vs. United States. This case is for the Tumacacori, Huebahl and Calabasas grant of 25,000 acres. The grant was made by the Intendente of Tumacacori. This suit was won by the United States in the lower court and appealed by the claimant.

In all of these cases M. G. Reynolds, Esq., attorney for the United States with the court of private land claims, appeared for the United States.

In presenting the government's contention in this litigation, Mr. Reynolds was in the unique position of a defender of Santa Ana; claiming that however much his course might be subject to condemnation from a moral standpoint, nevertheless, considering the effect of his decisions, they were wise, because he was in power; in control of the nation and was dictator; and the proper attitude of the United States in considering their legal effects was one which forbade them any consideration of the matter as between Santa Ana and his Mexican subjects. The United States was also allowed to concede the validity and binding force of all the Santa Ana's law, because it dealt with him in the treaty, received the land from Mexico with him as its political head and paid to him the consideration of \$10,000,000. Thus tacitly recognizing his authority as chief executive of the Mexican nation and could not now question his authority.

## New Mexico Educational Institutions.

Next September New Mexico will have in operation a territorial university, two normal schools, an agricultural college, a school of mines, and a school of military institute. If the youth of the territory do not get a higher education it is their own fault.—Roswell Register.

## Settled and Well Settled.

The question of the location of the capital of New Mexico is settled, at least so long as New Mexico remains a territory. Delegate Ferguson's bill locating the capital at Santa Fe has passed and the capital removal question will not be before the next legislature. One source of revenue, at least, has been removed from the reach of thrifty legislators.—Silver City Eagle.

## Time Will Tell.

The indications are that the counties of Dona Ana, Grant and Sierra will make a better showing for the Republican party at the coming election than they made in the 1896 election.—New Mexican.

## Health Improvement at Roswell.

There is no boom going on in Roswell, but there is a steady and healthy improvement manifest on all sides that speaks well for the town. Since January 1, 1898, there have been contracts for \$20,000 worth of improvements in the way of new houses, artesian wells, etc., in the residence portion of town, and several more contracts will be let in a short time. Roswell is not standing still by any means, nor is there any property to be bought for less than its actual value.—Roswell Register.

## New Mexico's Semi-Centennial.

A meeting has recently been held at Santa Fe to consider arrangements for the proper celebration of the 50th anniversary of the federal annexation of New Mexico to the United States. It is being urged by the pioneers of the territory and by all citizens who take an interest in the history and progress of the west. Utah's semi-centennial was celebrated in July last, and New Mexico is next on the list. Another decade must elapse before Colorado can have such a celebration under its own flag.

Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearney, in command of the army of the west, entered Santa Fe on June 18, 1846, and took possession of the city and of the then province of Mexico in the name of the United States. A provisional territorial government was organized with Charles Bent as governor. General Kearney's column was composed of 800 regulars and the First Missouri mounted volunteers under command of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan. A few weeks later the Second regiment of Missouri volunteers under command of Colonel Sterling Price, arrived at Santa Fe and remained as a garrison. General Kearney, with the regulars, marching on to join Fremont in California, and Colonel Doniphan and his regiment continuing on their celebrated march to Chihuahua and thence across northern Mexico to the Rio Grande.

The treaty of peace with Mexico was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, ratified by the United States March 10, 1848, and ratified by Mexico May 24, 1848. By that treaty the United States acquired possession of all or parts of the following states and territories: California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico. All claims by Mexico to the state of Texas were also relinquished by the same treaty.

The date to be celebrated in New Mexico, therefore is May 24, that being the day on which the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo became effective. The anniversary is an historic one, and in its proposed commemoration all of the states and territories affected by the treaty should take an active interest.—Denver News.

## CHILKAT CHARLIE EXPLAINS.

**He Tells the Minister Why the Klondike Miners Left the Church.**

"It appears to me," remarked the Rev. Mr. Tupper today to one of his parishioners, "that there has been a sudden falling off in the attendance at our place of worship. Have you any idea as to what may be the cause of this defection?" "Well, parson," replied Chilkat Charlie, "I don't know, but I think the boys here are getting a little bit of a notion that they are going to church to get a party close guess at the reason why the boys here quit going to church. The fact is, I don't think yer hit it just right in yer sermon Sunday afore last."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the dominie. "I rather quired myself upon that sermon. What fault do they find with it? Was it not orthodox?" "You've got me there, parson. Not being a connoisseur in such things, I can't exactly say whether it was orthodox or homy, but anyways it struck me as not being so orthodox as I wanted to the needs of this here community."

"Ah, I see. I presume I failed to clothe my thoughts in sufficiently simple language." "No, that wasn't the trouble, parson. The boys ain't so slow but what they kin see most any kind of talk, even if they air a little knobless about their own language. But that sermon of yours wasn't exactly the kind that would make 'em want to follow the straight and narrow path, if yer'll excuse me for bein so free. Yer see, yer ain't on no party kick about the New Jerusalem bein paid with gold and all that, and then yer went on to say that the other place wuz full of everlastin fire."

"But surely there is nothing wrong in that."

"Mebbe not, parson, mebbe not. I don't say but what that kind of talk might ketch the people in the States, but up here in the Klondike country it's different. I heard some of the boys sayin after the sermon that if it come to a choice between gold pavements and everlastin fire they'd take the fire every time. And yer kaint blame 'em nothin' considerin' that the thermometer is down to 50 below zero, and still a-droppin'."—New York Sunday Journal.

## Recognized by the Description.

Algernon—I am engaged to the dearest girl in the world. She is absolutely without faults.

Reginald (suspiciously)—Is that so? Algernon—I should say it was. That girl is simply perfect. You should hear her laugh. Her tones are like silver. Reginald (aggressively)—See here, what have you been doing? Algernon—Getting engaged, my dear boy, to the sweetest girl on earth. Why, her eyes are as tender as—June morning. Yes, as a June morning. I don't see what I was living for before I met her. Reginald (decisively)—Now, let us up on that. And if I ever hear of you speaking to that girl again there's just one way for us to settle the matter.

Algernon (surprised)—Why, what for? She's the dearest, sweetest girl in the world. Reginald (wildly)—Yes, you sound well. But that's the very girl I'm engaged to myself.—New York Sunday World.

## Reassuring Her.

"I got so downhearted sometimes, doctor, that I am almost on the point of desisting of being cured by medicines and all and going to the faith healers." "Humbly, my dear madam! Transparent humbug! Here is something that will do you more good than all the faith doctors in the world can do you." And he gave her a bread pill.—Chicago Tribune.

## From Little Willie.

"I had an adventure the other evening," said Miss Autumn to a neighbor on whom she was calling. "It was quite dark and I saw a strange man just ahead of me, and I ran until I was nearly exhausted." "And did the man get away from you?" asked little Willie, who was listening.—Chicago News.

## Slightly Involved.

"You didn't remain very long at the party?" "No," replied Willie Washington. "I came away as soon as they began asking questions. When there are so many other things to worry over, I don't see why one should fatigue his intellect to find out what is the difference between something and something else which never resembled it in the first place and whose difference doesn't make any difference anyhow."—Washington Star.

## Grounds For Divorce.

Singerly (to friend recently married)—Why, old man, you look sad and dejected. Have you met with a disappointment in your matrimonial venture? Wederly—Alas, yes! My wife cannot sing. Singerly—Can't sing? Why, man, that ought to cause you to rejoice. I think you are to be congratulated. Wederly—But the trouble is that she thinks she can.—Chicago News.

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### SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secy.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES H. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secy.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADISE LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

GRAND LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriots welcome. A. F. BASLEY, Secy.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. F. S. DAVIS, Secy.

ATLANTIC LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDNER, N. G. A. F. BASLEY, Secy.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. of P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Carle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWEN, C. C. LEE MUEHLSTEIN, K. of K. S.

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